

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 27 of 1892.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 6th July 1892.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.			
Attacks made on Bengalis by Mr. Maclean and Sir Lepel Griffin ...	237	Alleged passing of a decree by a native Assistant Collector at Allahabad, without delivering judgment ...	241
Rampur murder case ...	237	Judicial proceedings of a Judge at Allahabad ...	241
Ditto ...	237	Alleged taking up of several cases by some Magistrates at Allahabad at the same time ...	241
Ditto ...	237	Alleged inadequate punishment in a murder case, Cawnpore ...	242
Ditto ...	237	Vaccination ...	242
Alleged persecution of people in Native States under the control of European officers ...	238	Cholera hospitals at cantonments ...	242
Alleged oppression of people in Native States by Prime Ministers ...	238	Quarrel between a vakil and a police head constable at Lucknow ...	242
II.—ADMINISTRATION.			
Dispersion of the Hardwar fair and cholera ...	238	III.—LEGISLATION.	
New Provincial Civil Service ...	239	India Councils Bill ...	242
Indian Budget in Parliament ...	239	Lodging-house Bill ...	242
Administration of criminal justice in India ...	239	Village sanitary reform ...	242
Ditto ditto ...	240	IV.—EDUCATION.	
Mr. Nicholls, Sessions Judge, Benares ...	240	Frequent changes in school books ...	242
Deaths of natives caused by Europeans ...	240	V.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
Acquittal of Charles Spencer, a European soldier, charged with shooting a native at Nasirabad ...	240	Quarrel between the <i>Agra Akhbār</i> and the <i>Mufid-i-Am</i> , Agra ...	242
Acquittal of European soldiers charged with causing the death of a native at Daghahai ...	241	Quarrel between the <i>Hindustān</i> and the <i>Sajjanbīnī</i> , <i>Sudhakar</i> ...	242
Police reform ...	241	Rumour regarding the dismissal of Dr. Fink, Civil Surgeon, Bijnor ...	242
Agra libel case ...	241		

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1892.	1892.	
	Monthly.					
1	Hālat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Baba Khān ...	For June ...	2nd July ...	800 copies.
2	Khattiri Hitkāri ...	Agra ...	Dina Nāth ...	" " ...	5th " ...	640 "
3	Khiyālāt-i-Hamidi ...	Sambhal (Moradabad) ...	Hamid-ul-din ...	" " ...	2nd " ...	600 "
	Bi-monthly.					
4	Agra Punch ...	Agra ...	Ahīd-ul-din Beg ...	1st July ...	3rd " ...	300 copies.
5	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow ...	Yāqūb Khān ...	" " ...	5th " ...	275 "
6	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad) ...	Bhaggū Khān ...	" " ...	2nd " ...	"
	Tri-monthly.					
7	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amin-ul-din ...	" " ...	4th " ...	45 copies.
8	Hāmid-ul-Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Ilāhī Baksh ...	30th June ...	2nd " ...	300 "
9	Indian Graphic ...	Lucknow ...	Maharaj Krishn ...	20th " ...	20th June ...	180 "
10	Mufid-i-Am ...	Agra ...	Qādir Ali Khān ...	1st July ...	5th July ...	125 "
11	Urdu Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Abdul Aziz ...	20th June ...	6th " ...	125 "
	Weekly.					
12	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Tajammul Husain ...	28th " ...	20th June ...	262 "
13	Akhbār-i-Ālam ...	Masrūt ...	Muqarrab Husain Khān ...	" " ...	1st July ...	65 "
14	Klam-i-Taswir ...	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" " ...	2nd " ...	300 "
15	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammed Sa'id ...	20th " ...	1st " ...	"

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
Weekly.						
16	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Kishan Lal	25th June & 2nd July, 1892.	30th June & 6th July, 1892.	158 copies.
17	Kadd	"	Ashraf Ali	1st July	3rd July	250 "
18	Cawnpore Gazette	Cawnpore	Harnam Singh	"	5th "	450 "
19	Dab-dab-i-Sikandari	Rampur	Muhammad Hussain	4th "	6th "	446 "
20	Pitnah	Gorakhpur	Nizam Ahmad	1st "	5th "	500 "
21	Hindustani	Lucknow	Ganga Prasad Varmā	29th June	2nd "	300 "
22	Karammah	"	Muhammad Yaqub	2nd July	5th "	250 "
23	Matla-i-Nur	Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar	"	"	50 "
24	Mihar-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Karim-ullah	28th June	1st "	385 "
25	Naiyar-i-Asam	Moradabad	Amjad Ali	27th "	2nd "	250 "
26	Najm-ul-Akhhār	Etawah	Ruh-ullah Khan	27th & 30th "	30th June & 3rd July	175 "
27	Najm-ul-Hind	Jaunpur	Muhammad Muhsin	9th & 16th May	6th July	60 "
28	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Jamuna Das Biswas	30th June	2nd "	450 "
29	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Baldeo Prasad	30th May & 8th & 15th June.	3rd "	89 "
30	Nasir-i-Hind	Agra	Muhammad Ali	1st July	4th "	40 "
31	Nizam-ul-Mulk	Moradabad	Fahim-ul-din	28th & 30th June	30th June & 2nd July	250 "
32	Nur-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore	Abdul Hamid	18th & 25th "	1st July	196 "
33	Oudh Punch	Lucknow	Sajjad Hussain	30th "	5th July	450 "
34	Rahbar	Moradabad	Partap Krishn	1st July	3rd "	160 "
35	Riaz-ul-Akhhār	Gorakhpur	Nizam Ahmad	"	5th "	325 "
36	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradabad	Bauwari Lal	28th June	2nd "	125 "
37	Tamannai	Lucknow	Puran Chand	1st July	6th "	125 "
38	Tohfa-i-Hind	Bijnor	Jairaj Singh	27th June	30th June	304 "
39	Tuti-i-Hind	Meerut	Sajjad Hussain	30th "	3rd July	150 "
Daily.						
40	Oudh Akhhār	Lucknow	Sheo Prasad	30th June to 6th July,	30th June & 6th July,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
41	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh	Alim-ul-lah	2nd July	4th July	464 copies (including 283 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Monthly.						
42	Hindi Pradip	Allahabad	Balkrishn Bhatt	For April, May & June,	30th June	300 copies.
43	Mathur Vaidhya Sukhdasyak	Agra	Babu Lal	For June	1st July	"
44	Saket Jiwan	Ajodhya (Bhopalabad).	Babu Ram Narayan Singh.	"	30th June	"
Weekly.						
45	Almora Akhhār	Almora	Sada Nand	27th June	"	105 copies.
46	Bharat Jiwan	Benares	Ram Krishn Varmā	"	"	1,500 "
47	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad	Jagan Nath	30th "	6th July	400 "
48	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	Udaipur	Ashya Chalak Dan	27th "	1st "	100 "
Daily.						
49	Hindustan	Kalakanagar (Partabgarh).	Deva Charan	29th June to 5th July,	30th June to 6th July,	470 "
URDU-HINDI.						
Monthly.						
50	Arya Darpan	Shahjahanpur	Bakhtawar Singh	For June	2nd July	500 "
51	Jat Samachar	Kagarel (Agra),	Kanhai Singh	"	1st "	650 "
52	Mazhar-ul-Zirafat	Meerut	Mugarrab Husain Khan.	"	"	115 "
Weekly.						
53	Kashi Patrika	Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	1st July	5th "	500 copies (including 345 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.						
54	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Mahavir Prasad	25th June	3rd "	100 copies.
MARATHI.						
Weekly.						
55	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	29th "	2nd "	225 "
MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
Weekly.						
56	Nyaya Sudha	Nagpur	Sada Shiva Ram-chandra Patwardhan.	"	"	450 "
GORKHA.						
Weekly.						
57	Bharat Jiwan	Benares	Ram Krishn, Varmā,	1st July	3rd "	650 "

I.—POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

1. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 29th June, expresses disapproval of the violent attacks made by Mr. Maclean and Sir Lepel Griffin on Bengalis; and observes that such attacks, being calculated to excite race animosity, are very objectionable on political grounds. It does not become Englishmen to call Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji a black man and all Bengalis grasshoppers, and to doubt the loyalty of every native.

Hindustán.
June 29th, 1892.

2. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 1st July, says that no man who has not lived in a Native State can fully realize the nature of the inquiry made by Colonel Newbery and Mr. Aikman in the Rámpur murder case. During the time the trial lasted frequent feasts were given, most costly kinds of liquors being provided at the request of the guests. When the Judges went to Naini Tal to write the judgment, the President of the Council, the Chief Engineer, Sayyid Ali Husain Khán, a Member of the Council, and Muhammad Hamid-ul-Zafar Khán followed them there. All of them returned to Rámpur on the 21st June and the judgment was delivered by the Judges next day. Asad-ullah Khán, Abd-ullah Khán's son, was acquitted for want of sufficient proof; while four other men, one of whom is a relation of Abd-ullah's, and the others his servants, were convicted and sentenced to death. They will be allowed no right of appeal, though even the Manipuris were permitted to appeal. If an appeal were allowed and the accused acquitted by the Appellate Court, all the trouble and expense would end in nothing. Some men must be hanged for the General's murder. The officials who investigated and tried the case had better be sent to Ulwar to discover and bring to justice the murderers of the Prime Minister of that State. They are sure to get some men hanged.

Rahbar.
July 1st, 1892.

3. *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 30th June, referring to the decision of the Commission in the Rámpur case, expresses satisfaction at the acquittal of Asad-ullah Khán, and observes that the case is one of the most memorable events of Sir Auckland Colvin's administration. The services of Mr. Hoskins and his subordinates in connection with the case are entitled to consideration. It would be well if the Council of Regency could see its way to granting an amnesty to the men who have absconded. The case should be dropped and the State saved from any further expenditure.

Túti-i-Hind.
June 30th, 1892.

4. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 1st and 5th July, says that the Council of Regency at Rámpur had to obtain the services of two Judges from the Local Government to try the men implicated in the murder of General Azam-ul-din Khán. After a full inquiry the Judges have acquitted one of the accused and sentenced the four others to death. It is to be hoped the infliction of capital punishment on four men will deter other people from perpetrating such murders in future. Almost all the Native States have to import educated men from British India to carry on the administration, duly qualified people not forthcoming in the States. Even Hyderabad is no exception to the rule. This is really a very unsatisfactory state of things. The chiefs had better follow the example of the Mahárája of Mysore, introducing the system of election and establishing schools and colleges for the education of their subjects.

Hindustán.
July 1st and 5th, 1892.

5. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st July, adverting to the reply of the Judges to the convicts, to the effect that they exercised the powers of a High Court, and that their decision was final, but that they might submit petitions to the Local Government for mercy, observes that nothing could be more reprehensible than that the accused should not be given an opportunity of appeal to the High Court. A Magistrate always commits any accused persons to the District and Sessions Judge, and not to the High Court, for trial, and therefore Mr. Hardie should have committed the accused in the case in question to the Sessions Judge, and not to the High Court. Any hope of mercy from the Local Government towards the accused in the case is simply out of the question.

Riyáz-ul-Akhbár.
July 1st, 1892.

RAHBAR.
July 1st, 1892.

6. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 1st July, says that the *Civil and Military Gazette* complains that the officers of the Amir of Kabul imprison rich men and burn their bodies with hot irons, with a view to extort money from them. But this is no matter for wonder, as a worse state of things exists in some Native States which are entirely under the management of European officers. Men who are suspected to be offenders are at once cast into prison, where they are starved and stung by scorpions, with a view to extort confessions of guilt. The prisoners are cruelly flogged, and if they make any objections, they are not heard, but are at once shot dead. If a man abandons his home to escape persecution by the State and seeks an asylum in British territory, Government arrests him, makes him over, bound hand and foot, to the State authorities, and apathetically looks on at the tortures to which he is subjected.

Alleged persecution of people in Native States under the control of European officers.

TÚTÍ-I-HIND.
June 30th, 1892.

7. A correspondent of the *Tútí-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 30th June, regrets to say that young Native Princes, who have received their education under European tutors, take no interest in the management of their State affairs, passing the whole of their time in amusements at polo, cricket, billiards, horseracing and other English sports. The people, being oppressed by the Prime Ministers, appeal to the Residents; but the Residents, instead of inquiring into their grievances, forward the petitions to the Prime Ministers themselves, who commence persecuting the complainants still more. Further appeals are made to the Residents, but they take no notice of them, as the Prime Ministers, who have the State Treasuries at their disposal, make free use of the money. Men, finding their persecution intolerable, take the law into their own hands and commit grave offences. The officials appointed to discover the offenders accept bribes and apprehend innocent men, who are convicted and punished. This state of things reflects discredit on all parties concerned. Any complaints made by the people against the State officials should at once be inquired into, so that no riots or murders might occur.

Alleged oppression of people in Native States by Prime Ministers.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

RAHBAR.
July 1st, 1892.

8. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 1st July, says that Government officers forcibly dispersed the Hardwár fair in order to prevent the outbreak of cholera. But the way in which the pilgrims were harassed and ill-treated by the police caused a panic among them. The outbreak of cholera at the fair was a matter of doubt, but the panic created by the dispersion was a fact which led to the epidemic, as might have been expected. The pilgrims carried the disease with them wherever they went, and thousands of men died. The disease has not yet died out, but has, owing to the intense heat of the weather, spread from cities to villages, where it has been causing a grave loss of life. The paternal Government is, no doubt, influenced by good intentions, and adopts beneficent measures, but the measures are carried out in such a manner that they do more harm than good. The breaking up of the fair had the preservation of the lives of people in view, but the result has been just the reverse. When cholera spreads in any village, the police generally insist on some sanitary reforms which give a world of trouble to the villagers, and which are intended more to afford the police opportunities for practising extortion than for improving the public health. The villagers are forbidden to use the water of the well on which they depend for their domestic supplies. They are required to clean their huts and hovels, which cannot possibly be cleaned without scrubbing them out of existence. The native doctor, on paying a visit to the affected village, orders the cholera patients to be removed to a distance therefrom, prohibiting any communication between them and the other villagers. Even their relations, who tend them, are not allowed access to the village; and the inconvenience to which they are exposed in consequence may easily be imagined. Even when cholera is of a most virulent type, 50 per cent. of the cholera patients who remain at their homes recover; while almost all the patients who are sent to hospitals soon succumb to the disease. The heavy mortality of cholera patients in hospitals has led people to imagine that they are poisoned. It is rumoured that the Local Government will shortly pass a law to regulate the dimensions of houses and

Dispersion of the Hardwár fair and cholera.

the number of inmates. Another rumour is afloat to the effect that natives attacked by cholera at Naini Tal are forcibly removed to a distant place, where no man looks after them and they die of thirst. The philanthropic British Government cannot be expected to tolerate such a practice, but considering the manner in which laws are enforced under British rule every kind of high-handedness is possible. Government should rule over natives with due regard to their condition and degree of civilization. The laws of a rich community, if extended to a poor nation, are sure to ruin it.

9. The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for June, says that in accordance with the despatch of the Secretary of State regarding the report of the Public Service Commission, two District Magistracies, four Sessions Judgeships, nine Joint Magistracies, and six other appointments, in all

New Provincial Civil Service.

twenty-one posts, which are at present held by Civilians, will be reserved for natives. But Mr. Curzon declared from his seat in Parliament that natives would get one-sixth of the District Magistracies and one-third of the Sessions Judgeships. There must be 36 Sessions Judges in the united provinces. If four natives are made Sessions Judges, they will form only a ninth and not a third portion of the total number of Judges. The natives admitted to the Statutory Civil Service were led to understand that they would enjoy the same rights and privileges as the Covenanted Civilians, but that they would receive lower rates of pay; and therefore men of high birth, like Kunwar Bharat Singh, were induced to enter that service. But, under the recent Resolution of the Government of India, the Native Civilians, who number 15, will be removed from the list of Civilians and will be placed in the same list with Deputy Collectors. The change is necessarily very disagreeable to them. It would appear that 15 of the 21 posts reserved for natives will go to these Native Civilians, and that only six new appointments will be thrown open to natives. Is this not mockery? The measure is sure to create dissatisfaction among educated natives and shake their belief in the words of Government. The 15 Native Civilians should not be interfered with in any way and the 21 appointments now reserved for natives should be bestowed upon able Deputy Collectors.

HINDI PRADIP.
June 1892.

10. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 29th June, says that only six members were present in the House of Commons when Mr. Curzon introduced the Indian Budget, which affects the welfare of 300 millions of people. The indifference of Parliament to India, whose destinies have been

Indian Budget in Parliament.

entrusted by Providence to that august body, is simply disgraceful. Mr. Curzon admitted that the salt tax pressed heavily on the people, and expressed a hope that Government would soon be able to reduce the tax. But the *Hindustani* is afraid that, far from any relief being granted to the people, the agitation for the introduction of a gold currency may lead to the levy of a new tax.

HINDUSTANI.
June 24th, 1892.

11. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th June, says that in England the laws have been framed and are worked on the principle that it is better that an offender should escape than that an innocent man should be punished; and if an innocent man ever happens to be punished,

Administration of criminal justice in India.

a profound sensation of gloom overspreads the United Kingdom. On the other hand, in this country, although it is not desired that an innocent person should be punished rather than that a guilty one should escape, yet efficient safeguards have not been provided to prevent the conviction of the innocent; and the result is that, according to the popular belief, at least 25 per cent. of convictions are unjust. When Englishmen first occupied this country they made severe laws, with a view to strike terror into the hearts of the people. But in course of time a change came over the minds of the rulers and they were inclined to mitigate the severity of the laws. Unfortunately Sir James Fitzjames Stephen came to this country, and that blood-thirsty lawgiver considered the peaceful Indians to be no better than unruly Afghans, and made very severe laws, which have been administered by Judges and Magistrates with still greater severity. The administration of justice with undue severity is not only injurious to the people, but also tends to harden the hearts of officers. In England, men who are not guilty of any grave offences are let off for the first

SITARA-I-HIND.
June 28th, 1892.

time with a mere warning, or with nominal fines; and there is an association, called the Howard Association, to see that offenders are leniently dealt with by criminal courts. The editor calls upon the natives and Europeans in this country to establish a similar association.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
June 1892.

12. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for June, says that, in England, when a witness is found to have uttered a falsehood, his whole statement is condemned as false and untrustworthy, and the accused receives the benefit of the doubt. The principle is an excellent one, being calculated to protect innocent men.

The same.

The same principle should be still more strictly followed in this country, inasmuch as natives are considered a very mendacious people by Englishmen; but it is honoured more in the breach than in the observance. The bodies of natives are made of flesh and blood like those of Europeans and equally feel pleasure and pain. According to Her Majesty's proclamation, Europeans and natives are equal in the eyes of the law. But no native policeman is allowed to arrest a European offender, while a European police official can ill-treat a thousand respectable natives. No native Magistrate, even though perfectly acquainted with the English language, is allowed to try a European offender, while a raw and inexperienced youth, fresh from England and unable to speak a word of Urdu, is empowered to try and punish natives. Government should inquire into the matter and improve the administration of criminal justice.

INDIAN GRAPHIC.
June 20th, 1892.

13. A correspondent of the *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 20th June, refers to the Benares riot case, in which Mr. Nicholls, Sessions Judge, inflicted heavy punishments on Hindu bankers, which were afterwards reduced and remitted by the High Court and the Lieutenant-Governor; and to the Benares murder case, in which the High Court censured Mr. Nicholls' irregular proceedings and acquitted the four men who had been sentenced to death by him. The writer observes that it is well that Government has not invested Sessions Judges with full power of life and death, otherwise Judges like Mr. Nicholls would freely sentence men to death even for petty offences, as was done by the despotic kings of old.

Mr. Nicholls, Sessions Judge, Benares.

SITARA-I-HIND.
June 20th, 1892.

14. The *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th June, refers to the frequent deaths of natives caused by Europeans, and to the alleged failures of justice in such cases; observing that justice is dear to Englishmen, but that the life of a countryman is still dearer to them. The editor says that, owing to the pressure brought to bear on the India Office by the late Mr. Bradlaugh, to check such unfortunate incidents, last year the Government of India introduced the system of the grant of shooting passes, and has this year made the rules stricter. The authorities hope that the rules, if properly enforced, will prevent collisions between European soldiers and villagers; but several collisions have occurred even since the introduction of shooting passes. Again, what steps will be taken by Government to prevent forest officers from mistaking natives for bears and monkeys and from shooting them as such? The fact is, that there will do this only be no decrease in such cases until a few examples are made; but Government will under powerful pressure.

Deaths of natives caused by Europeans.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
June 29th, 1892.

15. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 29th June, observes that Charles Spencer, a European soldier, who shot a native at Nasirabad, was arraigned before the Allahabad High Court on several charges. His plea was that he fired with a view to frighten the mob, and that the man was accidentally shot. Mr. Justice Knox, who presided at the trial, told the Jury that the law did not allow of the firing of a gun with a view to frighten natives. The trial extended over two weeks, but the Jury, which was composed of Europeans, declared the prisoner not guilty on all counts, and he was acquitted. The fact is, that Europeans do not consider the lives of natives to be more valuable than those of ants or flies.

Acquittal of Charles Spencer, a European soldier, charged with shooting a native at Nasirabad.

16. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 1st July, says that the three European soldiers of the Derbyshire Regiment at Dagshai, who were accused of killing a native, have been acquitted by a Jury composed of their sympathetic countrymen. Europeans are allowed to kill natives with impunity, as the latter have lost all spirit and there is no union among them. Government is just, for it treats the different classes of its subjects according to their deserts.

RAHBAR.
July 1st, 1892.

17. The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for June, observes that the Police Committee really made a thorough inquiry, which has convinced it of the tyranny and oppression of the police. Some of the reforms recommended by the committee are very good and will reduce the opportunities of the police for practising extortion. But the proposal regarding the recruiting of the higher ranks of the police force by young men imported from England is open to serious objection. Such men can have no knowledge of the customs and manners of the people. The best plan would be to appoint intelligent graduates to the high posts and to establish a school at Allahabad, where they should be trained in police work.

HINDI PRADIP.
June 1892.

18. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 29th June, says that one Mr. Martin, a European, instituted a suit against Nawab Nizam-ul-din, Honorary Magistrate, at Agra. At the service of the summons the latter recorded thereon some defamatory remarks against Mr. Martin, who thereupon instituted a criminal prosecution for libel. The Counsel for the prosecution argued that the accused, being a rich man, would easily be able to pay any fine without feeling it, and pressed for a sentence of imprisonment. The Court convicted him of libel, and, accepting the suggestion of the Counsel, sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. The sentence has produced quite a sensation among the Agra community. The editor has not seen the defamatory language on which the charge was based, and is therefore unable to express any opinion upon it. However, considering the rank and position of the accused, there can hardly be two opinions as to the undue severity of the punishment. If the Magistrate thinks any gentleman, who can easily pay a fine, should be sentenced to imprisonment for any offence, he labours under a serious misapprehension. An offender should be punished according to the gravity of his offence and not according to his rank. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than to unnecessarily imprison and disgrace respectable gentlemen.

HINDUSTANI.
June 29th, 1892.

19. The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for June, complains that a native Assistant Collector at Allahabad passed a decree in a case, without writing and delivering the judgment, in utter disregard of the rebukes administered by the High Court to Messrs. Wheeler and Nicholls. When a pleader objected to the proceeding as being an irregular one, the Assistant Collector, far from being thankful to him for pointing out his mistake, charged him with contempt of court. Government should take effectual measures to check the vagaries of Magistrates.

HALAT-I-HIND.
June 1892.

20. The *Halat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for June, states that a Judge at Allahabad released an accused person on a security of Rs. 1,000. When the man appeared before the court on the fixed day, the Judge at once sent him to the lock-up, saying that he ought to have been required to furnish security for Rs. 5,000.

HALAT-I-HIND.
June 1892.

21. The same paper complains that one or two Magistrates at Allahabad are in the habit of taking up revenue and criminal cases simultaneously, and that consequently their courts look like markets rather than courts of justice. Moreover, in cases sent up by the police, the Magistrates get police officials themselves to write down the statements of witnesses. But, according to the orders of the High Court, no Magistrate should take up more than one case at one and the same time.

Alleged taking up of several cases by some Magistrates at Allahabad at the same time.

Alleged passing of a decree by a native Assistant Collector at Allahabad, without delivering judgment.

Judicial proceedings of a Judge at Allahabad.

Acquittal of European soldiers charged with causing the death of a native at Dagshai.

Police reform.

Agra libel case.

CAWNPORE GAZETTE.
July 1st, 1892.

22. The *Cawnpore Gazette*, of the 1st July, complains that Lakshmi Chand has been fined only Rs. 75 by the Joint Magistrate at Cawnpore, in connection with the murder of Tula Rám, Bráhman; and thinks that such a nominal punishment will encourage the perpetration of murders.

Alleged inadequate punishment in a murder case, Cawnpore.

AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM.
June 28th, 1892.

23. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 28th June, refers to the opinions of many European doctors who have condemned vaccination, and urges that as vaccination has lately been made compulsory in all the principal towns in these provinces, Government should take steps to prevent those evils which vaccination is calculated to produce.

Vaccination.

TÚTÍ-I-HIND.
June 30th, 1892.

24. The *Tútí-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 30th June, adverting to the complaint made by the *Ázád* of Lucknow, regarding the alleged ill-treatment of cholera patients at Naini Tal, observes that cholera hospitals are to be found in every cantonment. Such an hospital usually consists of some low-roofed huts made of straw, which afford little shelter from heat. According to a cantonment bye-law, if a resident of a cantonment is attacked by cholera, he must be sent to the cholera hospital, where he is sure to die of apoplexy, if not of cholera. There is such an hospital at Meerut. The Cantonment Magistrates, as a rule, do not strictly enforce the bye-law, and this is the reason why these cholera hospitals are so little heard of. The recent enforcement of the bye-law at Umballa has evoked a general clamour.

Cholera hospitals at cantonments.

ÁZÁD.
July 1st, 1892.

25. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 1st July, refers to the alleged misconduct of a police head constable towards Sayyid Shahanshah Husain, B. A., Vakíl, at Lucknow, who has instituted a criminal prosecution against the head constable in the City Magistrate's Court, and urges that, in order to improve the character of the police, it is necessary to exclude low class people from the force.

Quarrel between a vakíl and a police head constable at Lucknow.

III.—LEGISLATION.

HINDI PRADÍP.
June 1892.

26. The *Hindi Pradíp* (Allahabad), for June, adverting to the new India Councils Bill, observes that natives asked for bread, but that Government has given them a stone—adding insult to injury. They are required to be content and thankful to Government for the measure. The number of Members in the Viceroy's Council has been raised from ten to sixteen, but all the Members will still be nominated by Government itself, which is sure to select them from among ignorant, incompetent and subservient noblemen, who are unfit to take any interest in the proceedings of the Council. It is astonishing that Mr. Gladstone was so readily satisfied with Mr. Curzon's explanation and accepted the Bill. The prospect of the return of the Liberals to power inspired natives with high hopes, but they are doomed to disappointment.

India Councils Bill.

HÁMÍD-UL-AKHBÁR.
June 30th, 1892.

27. The *Hámíd-ul-Akhbár* (Moradabad), of the 30th June, states that the Lodging-house Bill will prove a great misfortune to the inhabitants of these provinces. India is not England. Here the people are involved in poverty, and each man has to support a large number of relations. The measure may prove useful at the hill stations, but it would cause great hardship to the people in the plains.

Lodging-house Bill.

HINDUSTÁN.
June 30th, 1892.

28. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 30th June, recognises the necessity for the introduction of village sanitary reforms, but thinks that the levy of any tax would be very disagreeable to the peasantry. Hence Government should take steps to impress upon villagers the importance of sanitary reforms, and should meet the cost of such reforms from public subscriptions.

Village sanitary reform.

IV.—EDUCATION.

29. A correspondent of the *Indian Graphic* (Lucknow), of the 20th June, says that some high officer in these provinces, probably the Lieutenant-Governor, urged upon students the importance of strict economy. But there has been a very large increase in the cost of education over

Frequent changes in school books.

which the students have no control. Only look at the increase in expenditure on account of books. The school books are changed every year. The writer will give only two instances to illustrate his meaning. Munshi Rám Kishan's Persian Readers, introduced some time ago, have been superseded by a new series of Readers this year, and the English Oriental Readers have given place to Readers published by Mr. Nesfield, Director of Public Instruction. Formerly, a school book bought by a student for his use was also used by his younger brothers, but now a school book becomes quite useless in six months or so, and has to be sold to the grocer as waste paper.

INDIAN GRAPHIC.
June 20th, 1892.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

30. The *Mufid-i-Ám* and the *Agra Akhbár* have fallen out with each other, owing to a difference of opinion in connection with the management of the royal mosques by the Muhammadan local agents at Agra, and have taken to directly and indirectly abusing each other. The

Quarrel between the *Agra Akhbár* and the *Mufid-i-Ám*, Agra.

MUFID-I-ÁM
and AGRA AKHBÁR,
July 1892.

Agra Akhbár of the 28th June, in a supplement, finds fault with the late father of the proprietor of the *Mufid-i-Ám* for printing and publishing Nawáb Sadiq Hasan Khán's religious books, condemning those books as being opposed to the doctrines of the Sunni sect, and represents him as being employed in his youth as a buffoon in the service of one Musahib Khán at Gwálor. The *Agra Akhbár* makes use of rather an obscene Arabic term in describing his duties as a buffoon, and states that his son, the present proprietor of the *Mufid-i-Ám*, and other members of his family, receive charitable allowances from the Bhopal State. The *Násir-i-Hind*, Agra, of the 1st July, takes exception to the term above referred to and thinks that it makes the *Agra Akhbár* liable to prosecution under the Penal Code. Government is very anxious to improve the tone of the native press and lately warned editors against publishing obscene advertisements. Native newspapers should mend their ways, otherwise Government may be obliged to deprive them of their freedom.

31. A misunderstanding has arisen between the *Hindustán* of Kálákankar and the *Sajjankirti Sudhákár* of Udaipur regarding the question of employment of horses in agricultural operations, the former being in favour of the proposal and the latter opposed to it. The two papers have

Quarrel between the *Hindustán* and the *Sajjankirti Sudhákár*.

HINDUSTÁN
and SAJJANKIRTI
SUDHÁKAR,
July 1892.

indulged in some strong language; and Rájá Rámpal Singh, the editor of the *Hindustán*, taking umbrage at some disparaging remarks made by the *Sajjankirti Sudhákár* about the *Hindustán*, threatens to report it to the Mahárája and the Resident and to prosecute it for libel. The remarks considered defamatory by the Rájá are to the effect that the *Hindustán* is a daily paper only in name, but that it is really a weekly journal printed illegibly on a pie worth of paper, and that sometimes it attacks certain classes of natives and sometimes flatters Europeans.

32. The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 21st June, in its local news column, states that rumours are afloat in the city regarding the suspension and dismissal of Dr. Fink, Civil Surgeon, but that it is not known how far the rumours are well-founded. The same paper, in its issue of the

Rumour regarding the dismissal of Dr. Fink, Civil Surgeon, Bijnor.

MIHR-I-NIMROZ,
June 21st, 1892.

28th idem, contradicts the rumours, and observes that Dr. Fink still holds charge of his office.

ALLAHABAD,
The 11th July 1892. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

1911

The Commission of the Indian Affairs, in its report of 1910, has stated that the Indian population of the United States is now about 250,000. This is a decrease of about 100,000 from the population of 1890. The Commission has also stated that the Indian population is now about 1/10 of the total population of the United States. This is a decrease of about 1/10 from the population of 1890. The Commission has also stated that the Indian population is now about 1/10 of the total population of the United States. This is a decrease of about 1/10 from the population of 1890.

THE INDIAN AFFAIRS

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